

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6.

Recruits are wanted for Chinese missionary work. This would seem to be an opening for Mrs. Nation.

The horse's hat has arrived in Honolulu but none of Pain's nags have yet had the attentions of the mule milliner.

It is pleasant to note that Hawaii continues to be quoted abroad. Eastern papers are saying:

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Hawaiian delegate to congress, was made indignant because the captain of the steamer Oceanic stopped her from having a hoochie-coochy dance in the saloon of his vessel for the amusement of the passengers. The captain, who had seen the dance in its native haunts, insisted that it was immoral, but Mrs. Wilcox took issue with him on that point.

And yet we sometimes wonder why respectable home-seekers do not tread upon each other's heels in an effort to acquire a residence in fair Hawaii.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

The Advertiser has the word of responsible people on the Doric that its story of the mission of the German officers on board is based on actual conversation (in vino veritas) overheard and carefully taken down.

That the story will be denied goes without the saying. The more truth there is in such an expose the more certain are denials to come.

It is significant that these officers are going to look carefully into the loyalty of German-Americans. The Berlin War Office, in case of hostilities between the Kaiser's Empire and the United States, would rely very much upon German-Americans and do it, we believe in vain. So far as we have observed newly-arrived German immigrants, they are strongly affected by the socialist spirit which abhors imperialism, and while in deep sympathy with the Fatherland have no love for its scepter and throne. Where such men have acquired property they are Americans first and Germans afterwards and their sons and daughters are not Germans at all. Those who hope to acquire property and are working to that end would naturally protect the soil that gives them their only chance in life. So on the whole the German-American population could not be depended on to give much aid and comfort to a German foe, whatever exceptions there might be in individual cases.

However, we wish the officers a pleasant trip. They will find a single State among the American forty-five which could absorb the German empire and have 51,122 square miles to spare; they will find an American population 75 per cent greater than that of Germany and a wealth as ample as that of England and Germany combined; natural resources which could not be exhausted by a century of war and a people who can muster 16,000,000 men of fighting age a greater proportion of whom are dead shots than can be said of any other people save the Boers.

When our friends the German officers confirm these facts they will be in shape to submit to the German War Office a report that it sadly needs.

A HARMLESS AGITATOR.

We do not regard the effort to bind the Oriental field hands into a Labor union as practicable and trust that the planters will not listen to any propositions of the agitator, "Col." Lake, should he make them, looking to the cessation of his efforts. This man Lake used the title of Doctor when he was here before and would probably be able to call himself a Field Marshal in case the planters should think it worth while to contract for his absence. But if he stays he can do no harm and money given him would be thrown away.

The Japanese are individualists in their work except when they form little companies for investment, and they have shown no tendency to enter unions on any large scale. They do not want to tie up part of their earnings in a defence fund; and the Japanese are so much under the thumb of their home government that they could not carry a strike to the extremes which white laboring men essay, and which are essential to success, fearing to incur, thereby, the displeasure of their authorities. Whenever emetics have occurred on the sugar estates among Japanese coolies the Imperial Consul General here has promptly interfered and made a settlement. Japan wants its laborers to be a help rather than a hindrance to the development of this country, knowing that if they should become obnoxious, the value of Hawaii to Japan as a place to take surplus labor and thus relieve a dangerous congestion at home, would soon be abated. Should "Col." Lake or any other agitator succeed in putting the coolies in a rebellious frame of mind the Consul General would, we believe, soon undo his work. But for reasons stated we think he can get no influence over them whatever.

The Chinese have shown some capacity and inclination to form unions and get up strikes; but they are shrewd enough not to let themselves be made the catspaws of white rivals. They would not go into any scheme to make a wage schedule that would keep them from their favorite resort of underbidding. No one knows better than they that if wages were equal they would get no jobs that white men could do. So much for skilled labor. Then again to organize rice planters into a union would merely mean that other Chinese and Japanese would have to pay more for their staple food and this would soon put an end to unionism there.

Finally the planters have it in their power, if worst comes to worst, to draw so heavily upon the supplies of field labor now becoming available abroad, as to submerge any attempt at a combine among others. Once there are more laborers in the vineyard than there are grapes to gather high-wage propositions must fail.

So, on the whole, "Col." Lake is not likely to bother anybody very much, unless it be with importunities.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The recent Venezuela asphalt controversy, says the Literary Digest, out of which our Government emerged without finding it necessary to resort to even a show of arms, is followed by what promises to be a much more serious imbroglio, involving Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, and furnishing yet another example of the condition of tumult and bloodshed which seems to constitute the normal state of affairs among the South American republics. It is difficult to learn the facts in connection with the occurrences of the past few days in Colombia and Venezuela, for press reports are rigidly censored and even so-called "official" despatches are very unreliable, but it appears that Venezuela has been invaded by a force of 6,000 Colombians, and that a number of engagements have taken place on both Venezuelan and Colombian soil. Ecuador is also involved in the struggle, and Emilio Fernandez, the leader of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has left Curacao, where he has been living in practical exile, to take part in the invasion of Venezuela. The apparent, though not official declaration of war on the part of Colombia has been accompanied by the withdrawal of the Colombian Minister from Caracas. The manifesto of the Colombian rebel leader, General Rafael Uribe Uribe, who has been a very active participant in recent South American disturbances, and whose rumored death, while fighting on the Venezuelan side in the late engagements, is given no wide credence, leads to the conclusion that he has been working, in collusion with President Castro of Venezuela and President Alfaro of Ecuador, to achieve a federation of Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia in one state. The chief obstacle to the proposed union is the Colombian Government, which is believed to have initiated the invasion of Venezuela.

The Digest remarks that the political and military situation is decidedly "bewildering," to use the expression of Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires at Washington; though, as the Chicago Daily News points out, "the complication is in all essentials typical of the Latin republics, in which political intrigue has been conducted for years along military lines, and the forcible establishment of a military dictatorship has come to be looked upon as naturally preceding a change of administration." "It is alleged," adds the same paper, "that the insurgents of one of the republics are being aided by some of the troops of the other. The regular troops and the insurrectionaries of each of the two countries seem likely to divide against each other, all four of the belligerent factions thereby taking on two enemies apiece." The New York Tribune, discussing the project of a "Great Colombia," which is as favored by Uribe Uribe, declares:

"There is, of course, something to be said in favor of the ambitious scheme to which General Uribe Uribe has committed himself, provided the states concerned would accept it. The three states of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela were originally one. It was as one state that they gained independence from Spain in 1819. No doubt Bolivar, the liberator, intended and expected them always to remain one. As a matter of fact they did thus remain one for more than a dozen years, until 1832. Then they separated into three, and three they have since remained. They might readily be reunited if they so desired. Their populations are homogeneous. Their constitutions and general systems are alike. They all three have the same state religion, Roman Catholicism, and Colombia is only a trifle more tolerant of other faiths than are the other two. United, the three would form a large and compact state. Colombia has an area of about 505,000 square miles, Ecuador of 120,000, and Venezuela of 594,000, a total of 1,219,000 square miles. Colombia's population is 4,500,000, Ecuador's 1,500,000, and Venezuela's 3,000,000, a total of 9,000,000. The 'Great Colombia' would therefore be the third state of South America in area and the second in population. It would rank with Brazil and Argentina to form the 'big three' of the continent.

"It is doubtful, however, whether the one state would be any more peaceful, stable, prosperous, or progressive than the three. If three of four million people cannot get along without revolutions, nine millions cannot. Still more doubtful is it whether a lasting union can be formed through the means adopted by General Uribe."

The United States Government has been appealed to by the Panama Railroad Company to protect American interests on the isthmus, and in response thereto sent the gunboat Machias to Colon. The cruiser Ranger has been ordered to Panama, and the battleship Iowa is also being held in readiness. This action on the part of the Government is in accord with treaty provisions that compel the keeping open of the right of transit across the isthmus, and it is not generally believed that any further entanglement of this country will result. Says the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The United States has not the slightest intention of interfering in the politics of the two South American countries whose internal and external quarrels are darkening the horizon. If Venezuela and Colombia insist upon coming to blows they will just have to fight it out between themselves. Their peculiar politics constitute no business of ours. In this respect the United States will maintain a strict neutrality, nor is there any reason to believe that intervention will be threatened from any other direction."

The New York Herald, on the other hand, favors an aggressive policy, and thinks that it is the duty of the United States to "impose its authority upon the combatants." It says:

"From a commercial standpoint energetic measures are desirable. In view of the vast interests involved; from a humanitarian standpoint because prompt action would probably prevent further bloodshed, thirty-five thousand lives having been sacrificed already in the Colombian upheaval of the last year and a half, and from a diplomatic standpoint from the certainty that a decided attitude now would indispose any European power to intrigue with Central American governments for territorial concessions disguised as leases of ports, islands, etc."

"It is, in short, the duty, as it is the right, of the United States to see that the disturbance in Central America is circumscribed within an area that can involve no danger to European interests, and if the employment of land and naval forces be necessary to accomplish that object, they should be employed unhesitatingly."

If Congress will not consent to put a duty on coffee for the United States it might be induced to do it for Ha-

wai. Whether such a move would be popular here we cannot say; the law would indirectly tax all coffee drinkers in Hawaii for the support of coffee-growers, but at the same time would be in direct accord with the acceptable tariff policy of the United States. Under the recent insular decisions there can be little doubt that a special Hawaiian tariff could be lawfully framed.

The Turk may be unspeakable but he is not speechless. Europe finds that he can say "no" on occasion with just the right accent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 26—Nakoa et al. to J. de G. Amorin, one-half interest in R. P. 4049, Kul. 1046, Hialeah, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$50.

P. Mulhender, trustee, et al. to G. M. Hayselden, lot 24, block E (4,500 square feet), Kulaokahia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,000.

August 27—Kaupena to K. Namokueha, R. P. 2463, Honomakau, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$40.

Oahu College Trustees to F. W. Beardslee, lots 6 and 15 (3,200 square feet), block 16, College Hills Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$2,050.

August 28—W. C. Achi and wife to M. J. Hall, lot 57 (7,374 square feet), King Street Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,250.

H. M. Dow and wife to C. F. Peterson, lots 5 and 7, block 3, Pearl City Tract, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$250.

E. C. Hobron to A. B. Giles, lots 10, 11, 22 and 23 (20,000 square feet), block H, Kaluaolohu, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

J. H. Schnack and wife to Aug. Duevel, lot 2 (18,000 square feet), Kaluaolohu, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,425.

Pang Ing to S. Savidge, Ap. 2 of Kul. 11215 (6,848 square feet), Kamanuwal, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$4,000.

J. R. Souza to M. G. Silva, lot 34, block B, Kapiolani Park Addition, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$250.

Iakona to P. Akeau, (1) piece land (1 acre); (2) piece land (.34 acre); (3) piece land (1 acre, 2 rods and 30 rods), Waima, Kauai. Consideration, \$1.

Gear, Lansing & Co. to G. A. Davies, trustee, lot 19, block 14, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

List of deeds filed for record September 3, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
D. Kanealal—K. K. Kanealal D
D. Kahalewai and husband—Kong Tal D
W. C. Achi and wife—C. P. Ben-ton et al. D
Hanamoku—Kahanahookahi D
Moohilo et al.—Mrs. K. Kaaua D
M. H. Atcherley et al.—H. A. Juen D
W. R. Castle, trustee—H. T. Taylor D

List of deeds filed for record September 4, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
W. Maioho—L. M. Rice D
W. Namokueha—H. A. Hiona et al. D
E. Kabele—Emalia-nui D
J. H. Schnack and wife—F. Strauch D
S. K. Kamakala—Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. D

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Long and Rapid Trolley Lines.

"Steam railroads traversing the country between Pittsburg and Detroit," recently remarked a man from the latter city, will soon have a lusty rival in the form of long-distance trolley roads. Within a few days it will be possible to cross from one of these cities to the other by the long distance electric system now being perfected. The route includes Toledo and Cleveland. These lines are being developed in regard to length of road, speed, and carrying facilities, so as to make them an important factor in twentieth century transportation, both as to freight and passengers. Within recent years Cleveland has become a sort of hub for suburban and intercity electric lines extending to most of the important towns and cities within a radius of fifty miles, and it is these lines which will constitute the basis of the new system. Contracts have been let for miles for 500 miles of new track and high-power motors which will have a speed of more than sixty miles an hour. They will be used on the new Detroit-Toledo system."

Properly Rebuked the "Youngster."

When the great chemist, Chevreul, whose statue was recently unveiled in France, attained his one hundredth birthday, he was entertained at a public dinner at which his son, a high official in the department of justice, sixty-seven years of age, was also present. The old man made a speech, and in telling an anecdote made a slight slip, which his son corrected. Old Chevreul turned around quickly and said in a sharp tone: "Hush, youngster, when I am talking," and the "youngster" held his tongue.

Creed's Discovery.

John M. Creed, of Berkeley, Cal., a veteran of the Civil War, applied recently for a pension, and found that a woman in Ohio, posing as a widow, had been drawing his pension for many years. She is actually the widow of another John M. Creed, who, however, is not entitled to a pension, not having served in the war. It is believed that others have obtained pensions in the same fraudulent way.

The King's Neat Little Speech.

In terminating his visit to the British Antarctic steamer Discovery, which he fitted out for a hazardous voyage, King Edward addressed the commander, Captain R. S. Scott, R. N., and her officers, saying: "It has given me great pleasure to visit this most wonderful ship. It has often been my lot to bid farewell to men in ships going to war, but in this case, thank God, it is solely in the interests of science."

A NOTED HEALTH RESORT.

The most popular health resort on the Pacific Coast is at the Bartlett Springs, in California. Many of the residents of the Hawaiian Islands have visited these springs, and one and all can testify as to the health restoring qualities of these waters. There is a first-class hotel on the premises, its table being supplied with the best of everything in season. The springs are easily accessible from San Francisco by rail. Mr. D. H. Lewis, of Lovejoy & Co., has just returned from there, very much benefited in health, he being a great sufferer of rheumatism. During his stay there he made arrangements with the management to supply the residents of Honolulu with this health giving water. Mr. Lewis will most cheerfully give all desired information about this place to any one who will take the trouble to call at Lovejoy & Co's, on Nuuanu street.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

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FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a piece of land fronting on South street, and running through to Chamberlain street, the frontage on each of said streets being 140 feet, and having a depth of 140 feet.

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